

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business, news letters or telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH  
SIXTH STREET.  
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK  
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be  
received and forwarded on the same terms  
as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 254

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
THE WOMEN OF SANDY BAR, at 8 P. M.  
THEATRE COMIQUE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
SARDANAPALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Briggs and Mrs. Agnes  
South.

WOODS' MUSEUM.  
UNDER THE GASLIGHT, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
PARISIAN VARIETIES.  
at 8 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.  
RIP VAN WINKLE, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MARILLIE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
DENDREARY, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
VARIETY AND DRAMA, at 8 P. M.

GLIMMERS' GARDEN.  
CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.  
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Flor-  
ence.

BOWERY THEATRE.  
MOSES, at 8 P. M. Mr. John Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, BROOKLYN.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.  
at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

## QUADRUPE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be slightly  
warmer and cloudy, possibly with rain.During the summer months the HERALD will  
be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of  
twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation  
was moderately active and business fairly  
distributed on a generally firm market.  
Gold opened at 109 7/8 and closed at 110 3/8.  
These were the opposite extremes, interme-  
diate sales being made at 110 1/8 and 110 1/4.  
Government bonds were quiet and firm.  
Railroad bonds were in moderately good  
request and somewhat irregular, but generally  
strong. Money on call was in abun-  
dant supply at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.THERE WAS SOME GOOD SHOOTING for the  
Subscription Cup by the Narragansett Gun  
Club, at Newport, yesterday. The attend-  
ance was large and distinguished, and the  
winner, a son of the late General Halleck,  
was a "dark horse." He will not rank as  
one in future contests.ENGLAND IS DEEPLY STIRRED on the  
Eastern question. Mr. Gladstone yester-  
day addressed his constituents on that  
question, and Mr. Forster, the liberal mem-  
ber of Parliament for Bradford, has gone to  
Bulgaria to investigate the facts concerning  
the Turkish atrocities. As Earl Derby has  
arranged to receive a deputation to-morrow  
it is supposed that he will take that occasion  
to defend or explain the Ministerial policy.THE ESCAPE OF Patrick Cody, confined on  
a charge of felonious assault, from the  
Fifty-seventh Street Court Prison is a mat-  
ter that needs investigation. The prisoner  
ought to have been sent to the Tombs on  
the preceding day. He was kept over at  
Fifty-seventh street without authority, and  
his escape looks very much as if some of the  
prison people were not unwilling that he  
should take his departure.NO NEW MILITARY MOVEMENTS are reported  
from the seat of the Turkish war, but the  
report of the severe repulse of Derwish  
Pacha's attack is confirmed, and it is said  
that eight hundred Turks were killed and  
one thousand driven into the River Morat-  
scha and drowned. A report by way of  
Vienna states that the party in favor of deal-  
ing severely with the insurgents has the as-  
cendancy in the Turkish Ministry.ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO Mrs. Law, of Phila-  
delphia, was robbed of some four or five  
thousand dollars' worth of jewelry at the  
Howland House, at Long Branch, where she  
was spending the summer. Her room was  
entered and the jewelry stolen while Mrs.  
Law was in the surf. The thief has been  
captured and turns out to be a regular  
operator. It is hoped that the lady will get  
back her trinkets and that several other  
Long Branch visitors will obtain a clue as to  
the destination of articles of value which  
have been lost during the summer.THE "PAY BY INSTALLMENTS" business is no  
doubt sometimes a convenience to the poor,  
but is open to a great deal of injustice. A  
case was before the courts yesterday in  
which all but four dollars had been paid on  
fifty-five dollars' worth of furniture and de-  
fault made, whereupon the creditor seized  
the furniture and removed it. A jury, how-  
ever, gave the property back to the pur-  
chaser on payment of the balance due.  
There should be some law regulating this  
business and protecting those who are com-  
pelled to buy on such terms from being im-  
posed upon.THE FAMOUS JUMEL ESTATE CASE is again  
before the courts. This time the suit, which  
makes Nelson Chase again defendant, is  
brought by the French heirs, who claim to  
inherit as the heirs-at-law of Stephen Jumel,  
now that Mrs. Jumel's life interest has  
ceased. In the former case the issue  
turned on the will of the late Mrs. Jumel,  
but in the present suit that instrument is  
brushed on one side. The new plaintiffs  
will be represented by able counsel, and if  
Mr. Charles O'Connor remains to head the legal  
array on the defendant's side the contest  
will be a notable one.

## Hell Gate—The Growth of the City.

Within a short time there will be com-  
pleted at Hallett's Point the most important  
labor yet undertaken in our country for the  
improvement of navigation, because the  
removal of Blossom Rock, in the harbor of  
San Francisco, though a beautiful triumph  
of science, cannot be compared to the op-  
eration in the East River, either for the diffi-  
culties encountered or for the importance of the  
result contemplated. It is ten years since  
General Newton began operations here, and  
seven years since he made his first assault  
on the great obstacle that he will, in a few  
days hence, shiver to atoms by one gigantic  
blow. In this period the government has  
spent nine hundred thousand dollars on this  
operation, and it is estimated that the final  
cost, with the labor completed, will be one  
million and a quarter of dollars. It may be  
interesting to recall, as an evidence of the  
happy accuracy of an engineer's calculations,  
as well as of the propriety of his expendi-  
tures, that General Newton's original esti-  
mate of the cost was one million dollars.

In our city government it is well known that  
public enterprises, the estimated cost of  
which is one million dollars, are never  
finished for less than four or five millions.  
By the blast at Hallett's Point Hell Gate  
will be blown permanently open. The  
fierce whirl of the waters that has continued  
from the time of the discovery, and that  
suggested first the imaginative name of the  
place, will be tranquillized forever. All that  
storm and roar, that seething fury, that  
passionate rush of the waves from rock to  
rock, all the scene of restless agitation so  
terrible to the navigator even with steam  
and every other power in his favor, will  
cease to be a feature in the East River  
scenery; and the strong current from the  
Sound now rushing by Hallett's Point will  
fall swiftly and smoothly into the East River  
and spend its force, if it has any superfluity,  
in fretting away some portion of the Long  
Island shore. There has often been caused  
at that point in one year loss enough to more  
than pay for the labor now so nearly ended,  
and the total prevention of marine losses  
that this improvement makes possible; the  
safety to life and property that it secures;  
the manifold advantages that it opens in an  
important approach to the commercial me-  
tropolis of the country, stamps this labor as  
one of the wisest and most beneficent ever  
undertaken by the general government. It  
appears to have been thought that the im-  
provement of this passage would induce  
steamers from Europe to enter our port by  
way of the Sound; but this is an error.  
Navigation in the Sound for large steamers  
is far less safe than by sea, and the way by  
sea is actually shorter. To the many dan-  
gers of navigation in the Sound there are no  
equivalents by the ordinary route; for, though  
many a "tall admiral" lies buried in the  
sands of the Jersey coast, it is thought  
among sailors that Squan Beach is not the  
necessary destination of any vessel when the  
seamanship is thoroughly good.

It is probable, however, that traffic by the  
East River and the Sound may be greatly  
stimulated by this improvement of the  
navigation, and more especially the traffic  
in freight, and it might not be an idle  
speculation to anticipate that between the  
effect of the Hell Gate improvement and the  
effect that the East River Bridge may have  
there will be in the early future a very great  
change within the city, particularly in the  
location of all the great houses engaged in  
certain trades. Changes of this nature take  
place at every period in the growth of cities.  
In the period when the Park was our north-  
erly limit the important retail trade that  
grew out beyond was determined in its  
direction by the populousness of the East  
River slope, and Chatham street and the  
Bowery bade fair to become the line of our  
main street. But in a time of larger ideas and  
under the influence of the ambitious schemes  
of property holders Broadway grew up to  
eclipse its older rival, while the Bowery  
steadily came down at the heels for twenty  
years. Perhaps it was the movement of the  
hotels with accommodation for country mer-  
chants that determined the extensive migra-  
tion of the wholesale dry goods men out of  
Pearl street into their present neighborhood.  
Changes that are certainly quite as im-  
portant seem likely to determine the distribu-  
tion of the shipping trade rather than the  
migration of the whole trade. It is, for instance,  
apprehended that the bridge will become an  
obstacle to the passage of large ships up the  
East River. Should this be realized ship-  
owners and merchants may be annoyed, but  
they will not propose the removal of the  
bridge. On the contrary, they will observe  
that the whole water line on the East River  
below the bridge and for ten miles up the  
North River is open to them, and they will  
not insist upon passing the bridge.

On the theory of the comic actor who  
suggested to his audience that it was easier  
for them to get used to his ugly face than  
for him to change it our reasonable mer-  
chants will accommodate themselves to the  
circumstances and take the easiest course;  
and the East River above the bridge will be  
without ships. Dock accommodation there  
will become cheap, and the increased de-  
mand on the other side will make it corre-  
spondingly dear there; and the traffic by  
way of the Sound will gravitate to the part  
of the water front above the bridge. That  
will shorten the Sound trip half an hour,  
will bring the boats near to the great hotels  
and to the homes of the travelling public.  
It will avoid also the running those gigantic  
steamers across the lines of a dozen ferries  
that at the time when the ferries are crowded.  
For since we have been insane enough  
to build a bridge that is not to be crossed  
by a steam railway there will be as many  
ferries as ever. Indeed, while the use of  
steam on the bridge is only considered as a  
possibility it is not clear that that structure  
is likely to be of the great importance in  
regard to the movement of population that  
it was thought it must prove. People will  
use the ferries rather than cross the bridge in horse cars,  
while the district of cheap rents on the out-  
skirts of Brooklyn that it was thought might  
be reached in half an hour by steam trains  
starting from near the City Hall becomes to  
the speculative eye of the poor man a van-  
ishing quantity. This is a calamity, as other  
projects of rapid transit between home and  
labor are under a cloud in the courts.

An event of the moment is before us as

an illustration in its way of the growth of  
the city, and it is at the same time an illu-  
stration of the inevitable way in which our  
city grows longitudinally as to its regular pro-  
gress. Other cities grow in almost every con-  
ceivable manner, but mostly like the great  
oaks, to which every year adds a ring of sap-  
wood. In that way the change in the location  
of social centers is slowly made, and at its  
utmost is not great. It required a hundred  
years to remove the social world of London  
from Bloomsbury to the present West End,  
and in Paris the Faubourg St. Germain re-  
tains its character with almost the constancy  
of the polar star. But the latest removal of  
Delmonico emphasizes the fact that in this  
city the social centre of gravity has been  
changed within forty-five years from Wall  
street to Madison square. It was the ob-  
servation of old Dr. Francis that a physician  
in good practice in this city had to change  
his residence once in ten years in order to  
keep pace with the movement up town of his  
patients. Otherwise the people only sent  
"down town" for the family doctor on  
serious occasions, and for all lighter emer-  
gencies called in some practitioner from  
over the way or round the corner. But  
physicians have always been more numer-  
ous than Delmonicos, and people will  
rather take the chances as to the  
capacity of a doctor than as to the quality  
of a dinner; wherefore the advance of the  
restaurant has been slower than that laid  
down for the medical man. In fifteen years,  
however, our city acquires such a growth  
that the restaurant which caters to the cul-  
tured palate and the ample purse is left be-  
hind if it does not move. In the Delmonico  
annals there is seen the remarkable fact that  
while the first restaurant down town was  
established for a custom such as recently  
favored the one at Fourteenth street, it re-  
mains near the same original site, not as a  
centre of social festivities merely, but as the  
necessity of a busy public whose attention  
can be diverted from financial problems only  
by culinary skill. That district which was  
once the whole city is now held only as the  
special district of the money interests, and  
the class that walked on the Battery in those  
days now saunter on the Mall.

## Last Day of the Team Practice.

Yesterday was the last day on which the  
competing teams in the great international  
match can practise at Creedmoor previous  
to the contest. Much interest therefore at-  
taches to their final test of marksmanship  
before they are arrayed in line before the  
targets to strive for the Centennial trophy.  
Four teams appeared on the ground yester-  
day—namely, the Irish, Scottish, Canadian  
and American, the Australians being prob-  
ably satisfied with their experimental  
work and desirous of enjoying a good  
rest before the battle. Among the practising  
teams the Irishmen took a decided lead,  
which, if we are to judge by such a success,  
gives that team more than a good chance of  
winning. Their average was 0.8661, the  
highest made yet by any of the teams and  
beating that made by the Scotchmen on Fri-  
day, which was 0.8638. Yesterday the latter  
made 0.8627, which must be regarded as a  
very fine result and not in the least reduc-  
ing their chances of victory on Tuesday and  
Wednesday next. The American team comes  
next, with a slightly lower average than that  
of the Scotch—namely, 0.8505. This, how-  
ever, shows that the Americans are  
keeping up to their standard very steadily,  
and, while the showing is not brilliant, it still  
retains that respectability which may lead  
to final triumph. The Canadian team made  
the lowest average of any yesterday—namely,  
0.8400. This is a decided falling off from  
the work of the team the day before, and  
forces us to place them farther from the  
front rank than we had anticipated. As the  
order of merit now stands it shows the Irish  
rifleman first, the Scotch second, Australia  
third, America fourth and Canada in the  
last position. The fever of the fight may  
bring about a change in the order of rela-  
tive merit, but it is to be supposed that  
all will feel equally the necessity of ex-  
traordinary efforts. Although low down in  
the ranks during the practice trials we still  
have the utmost confidence in our own men  
and in that American grit which has so  
often reached victory from almost the shadow  
of defeat. The judicious substitution of  
such splendid marksmen as Gildersleeve  
and Bodine for Yale and Bruce gives us in-  
creased confidence in a victory for our  
team; but the change should have been  
made earlier. Let our men, however, do  
their utmost to win; more we cannot ex-  
pect of them and more we should not de-  
mand.

THE WEATHER.—The area of low baromet-  
er, which we announced as being central in  
the Mississippi Valley, and from which the  
section was detached that passed us on  
Thursday morning, has now moved eastward  
toward the Ohio Valley, and there is a prob-  
ability that it will reach us to-night  
or during to-morrow. Rains continue  
to prevail along the lower lake re-  
gion and in the Northwest. The rain  
area extended yesterday afternoon from  
Pittsburg to Pembina, with a remarkably  
heavy fall along the Upper Mississippi.  
Rains also occurred through the Gulf States,  
particularly along the coast. The course of  
the approaching disturbance, as at present in-  
dicated, will be over Pittsburg and Albany,  
toward the New England States. The effects  
at New York may be limited to a more or  
less heavy rainfall; but the passage of the  
storm centre will be followed in this vicinity  
by strong and cold northwesterly winds.  
To-day the weather in New York will be  
cloudy and slightly warmer, with, possibly,  
rain.

THE FRANKLIN.—The HERALD special cable  
despatch from Paris happily contradicts em-  
phatically the reported mutiny on the Frank-  
lin. A despatch received in Paris, dated at  
Leghorn yesterday, reports the Franklin at  
Spezia, whence she was to sail on the 15th  
for Villafranca. While the story of the  
mutiny received but little credence the  
HERALD special will be gratifying to all who  
have friends on the Franklin.

THE GREENBACKERS have called a conven-  
tion at Albany on the 26th inst. to nomi-  
nate Presidential electors and a full State  
ticket. If these gentlemen want more green-  
backs they ought to go to the candidates  
who have "bar's of money."

## Tweed's Capture Confirmed.

Tweed is found. There is no doubt of  
that. Our special cable despatches from  
Vigo conclusively prove that he is the man  
who was seized by the Spanish authorities  
at Vigo, and tell the story of his flight. It  
might be possible that the Governor of  
Pontevedra should be mistaken in the iden-  
tity of the prisoner, but it is hardly possible  
that this chain of circumstantial evidence  
should result in an error. The story is  
direct and clear, consistent with itself,  
and is confirmed by the attendant facts. It  
was known in July that Tweed was in San-  
tiago de Cuba, having arrived there from  
Havana. The American Consul applied to  
General Jovellar for his arrest and Jovellar  
was willing to seize him, but Tweed, warned  
of his danger, sailed in the bark Carmen,  
according to the cable despatches, on July 27.  
General Cushing then notified the Spanish  
government of the fact and strict orders  
were issued from Madrid to the local  
authorities of all Spanish ports to  
arrest Tweed at once. On September 6  
the Carmen arrived at Vigo and the Gov-  
ernor boarded her, recognized Tweed by his  
photograph and placed him and his compan-  
ion, William Hunt, in prison. They are to  
be sent to Havana in the Spanish mail  
steamer which sails on the 21st inst. and  
surrendered to the American Consul. The  
only discrepancy in the whole account is  
this, that while the despatches say that the  
Carmen left Santiago de Cuba on July 27, and  
was forty-one days on her voyage, which  
agrees exactly with the date of her arrival,  
September 6, the Havana Weekly Report of  
August 5 says in its marine news that the  
Carmen sailed July 22 for Barcelona via  
Vigo. But the 22d may have been the day  
of her clearance. With the exception of this  
slight contradiction the statement is as con-  
sistent as emphatic. That Tweed is cap-  
tured there is no longer any reasonable  
doubt.

The action of the Spanish government and  
of General Jovellar deserves the highest  
praise and the gratitude of the American  
nation. General Jovellar, it is said, was  
anxious to return, by Tweed's arrest, the  
courtesy shown by the Americans in the  
Arguelles case some years ago. That Spain  
might be controlled by a spirit of comity  
in this affair was suggested by us yesterday,  
when the rumor of Tweed's capture was first  
heard, as a reply to the objection that  
the story could not be true because  
there is no treaty of extradition between  
Spain and the United States. We pointed  
out that Tweed was a notorious criminal,  
to whom shelter might be rightly denied, and  
the event proves that this view of the case  
was correct. It is to the honor of the Spanish  
government that it surrenders Tweed freely  
without a treaty of extradition, while with  
such a treaty England refused to give up  
Winslow.

Who inspired the search for Tweed, where  
he had been from December to July, and  
who found him in Santiago de Cuba we have  
yet to learn. The details of the chase and  
the flight are unknown, but it is probable  
that he left this country for Cuba in a yacht  
and was concealed in some of the West India  
islands, thence going to Havana, and finally  
making his way to Santiago. But there is no  
rest for such an eminent fugitive. Emerson  
has said that there is one trouble in travel-  
ling—that you must always take yourself  
along, and this is peculiarly true of Tweed.  
So well known are his form and features  
that he was always in the situation of the  
prisoner of whom Victor Hugo tells,  
who sat down to rest beneath a handbill  
offering a reward for his capture.

Now that we have practically got Tweed  
we shall probably hold him fast. Spain  
having taken such extraordinary measures  
to seize him will not fail to deliver him to  
our representative in Havana. He is held by  
the Spanish government in trust for the  
United States. We may expect to see him  
in New York some time in October,  
unless some unusual accident occurs.  
What the effect of his return will  
be upon politics it is impossible to  
imagine. The presence of no other man is  
desired so much by some politicians, or to  
others would be as unwelcome. Tweed  
knows too much about New York politicians  
and politics, and may be like nitro-  
glycerine—dangerous if too roughly handled.  
It is possible that he has been betrayed in  
this arrest, and, if so, he may revenge him-  
self for the treachery.

## Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Each Sabbath now brings to our city  
pulpits some pastor who has been away re-  
cruiting his health of mind and body for the  
campaign already at hand. And the sub-  
jects which they choose to discuss with their  
freshened thought and renewed life indicate  
a high spiritual temperature not often found  
so early in the season. It gives promise of  
victory in the days and weeks to come. Mr.  
Lloyd will tell his people what kind of seed to  
sow, how to sow it and what sort of a harvest  
they may expect; also how to deal with  
honest sceptics, of which it is assumed there  
are very many in this day. Mr. Cook gives  
an infallible cure for scepticism, which is to  
take God into the conscience and to keep  
him there by secret prayer. Mr. Light-  
bourn will preach the Word to the almost  
Christians who may be in his congrega-  
tion to-day, and will try to fully persuade  
them into the Christian life, which is, ac-  
cording to Mr. Jutten, a happy life, provided  
the tongue is bridled and kept, and provided  
also, according to Mr. McCarthy, the trifles  
of home are attended to, for they make home  
happy or miserable according to their use or  
abuse. But amid them all the royal com-  
mand of Mr. Herr should not be forgotten,  
and duty should never give way to con-  
venience. Mr. Barrett's Christian runner  
should not forget nor set aside God's lead-  
ings, since the race is not to the swift nor  
the battle to the strong, for time and chance  
may come in as elements and rob both of  
that after which they strive. If Mr. Leavell's  
morning twilight is to brighten into spiri-  
tual day the love of the world must not  
supersede the love of God in the human  
heart. Nor must we cling too tenaciously to  
the old man, the body of death, which Mr.  
Moment would have sloughed off as quickly  
as the new and spiritual life develops it-  
self. Mr. Hatfield will recall the life  
and times of the patriarch Noah and  
draw appropriate lessons for our times

therefrom. The past can always teach the  
present, the old can instruct the young,  
and hence Dr. Armitage will remain a little  
longer among the grandfathers of the  
Church, such as Moses, Joshua and Elisha.  
With these he will to-day renew the  
covenant of salt and drink again of the puri-  
fied fountain of Jericho. The "messenger  
of Christ" will tell his people where the  
everlasting kingdom of Christ and His re-  
deemed people will be, and Mrs. O'Gorman  
will discuss the school question, protesting  
against sectarian appropriations of money  
by State, county or municipality, and plead-  
ing for the retention of the Bible in the  
public schools. It is an almost threadbare  
topic, but it retains an interest for a certain  
class yet and probably will while a shred of  
it remains intact.

## Growing Up In Jail.

Massachusetts has at last decided to cheat  
the gallows in the case of Jesse Pomeroy,  
the "boy murderer," and to confine him in  
prison, if he can be kept there, for the rest  
of his life. The ladies of Boston have been  
persistent in their efforts to secure com-  
mutation of the death sentence, and have finally  
succeeded. When arrested, between two and  
three years ago, Pomeroy was sixteen or  
seventeen years of age, making him now  
nineteen or twenty. Entering jail at that  
time of life, he became acclimated to the  
prison air and has grown strong and hearty,  
notwithstanding his confinement. Those  
who saw him at his trial would scarcely have  
recognized the boy murderer in the stalwart,  
powerful young man brought forth by the  
jailer a day or two ago to learn the  
result of the application in his  
case. Speculations were offered at the  
time of his first imprisonment as to how  
long it would be before he would break  
down and die; but these have all been dis-  
appointed, and Pomeroy is now remarkable  
for his enormous build and his great mus-  
cular development. The probability is that  
he will escape, either by pretending reform  
or by one day murdering three or four of  
his jailers and breaking out of his prison by  
force. That he is shrewd and full of re-  
sources is proved by his well plotted crimes  
and by the keen analysis of his trial fur-  
nished by him to the HERALD about a year  
ago. If he cannot obtain his liberty by coun-  
tenuing exciting sympathy he will by brute  
strength, and then we shall suddenly hear  
of other mysterious murders, for it is as  
natural for Pomeroy to indulge in the sport  
of taking human life as for a cat to enjoy  
catching and killing mice. Of course his  
jailers may believe that they can watch him  
and prevent his escape, but they cannot.  
The vigilance of the keeper is sure at some  
time to relax, while that of the prisoner,  
watching night and day for the opportunity  
to regain his liberty—thinking of it, dream-  
ing of it and plotting for it all the time—is  
unceasing. It would be singular if  
Pomeroy's first victims when he gets out of  
prison should be some of those who have  
been so anxious to save him from the  
gallows.

## Religious Press Comments.

The trick and the muddle of the Saratoga  
Convention is the leading subject of com-  
ment in the Independent's last issue. It says  
somebody lied to and about Governor Sey-  
mour, and it leaves the democrats to decide  
who did the lying. Sarcasmically, the In-  
dependent thinks that it is a very strong and har-  
monious party whose fate hangs on the can-  
didacy of Horatio Seymour. A coroner's in-  
quest to ascertain whether the party be  
dead, and if dead, who killed it, seems to  
our contemporary to be the next thing in  
order. The Observer's editor spent a little  
time in a political convention lately (prob-  
ably the State democratic), and the lesson  
that he carried away therefrom is that ear-  
nestness commanded attention and nothing  
else would. And so it is in the Church.  
Earnestness is more than gracefulness; often  
it is more than sense. If, therefore, religious  
speakers were as earnest as political orators,  
the Observer thinks they would be far more  
efficient for Christ than they are now. The  
Churchman discusses the relative merits of  
satire and sermons, and finds that while  
many very good men in the pulpit fail to in-  
terest their congregations, who consider the  
preacher dull, a stray cat or poodle, which  
may find its way into the church, will do  
what the minister fails to do, and keep the  
critics awake. "The plain truth seems to  
be," says the Churchman, "that the infec-  
tious frivolity of the world produces and  
promotes a habit of undervaluing serious  
things."

The Examiner and Chronicle is tilting with  
the Christian at Work. The latter accused  
Baptists with being inconsistent in that  
they invite Pedobaptists into their pulpits,  
thereby recognizing them, and yet refuse to  
commune at the Lord's table with them,  
thereby refusing to recognize them. The  
Examiner repels the charge, and argues that  
while any Christian can preach the Gospel  
only baptized Christians can administer the  
ordinances. Hence Baptist ministers never  
administer the ordinances for Pedobaptist  
churches nor do Pedobaptist ministers per-  
form this service for Baptist churches. And  
this proves Baptist consistency.

THE GOOD WORK of rescuing children  
from the tender guardianship of profes-  
sional acrobats and circus managers was  
continued at Poughkeepsie yesterday, where  
three little boys were being put in jeopardy  
of their lives to amuse an audience. The  
boys, known as the Leon children, were  
taken charge of by the Society for the Pro-  
tection of Children, and Leon, and the pro-  
prietor of the show, Murray, were held in  
their own recognizances to await the action  
of the Grand Jury. Of course the children  
were not Leon's own, but were "farmed"  
by him.

A TIMELY WARNING.—The fire in the im-  
mediate neighborhood of the Centennial  
buildings at Philadelphia should teach the  
authorities of that city the necessity of pro-  
hibiting the structure of any wooden shanties  
in that locality and of requiring those  
that remain to be removed. The insurance  
companies who take risks on the buildings  
and contents should move immediately in  
the matter. If the wind had been in a dif-  
ferent quarter when the fire broke out, or if  
it had shifted while the buildings were  
burning, the loss might have been enormous  
and irreparable.

## Herald Trains and Pony Expresses

As the cool nights and breezy days come  
on, premonitory of the end of a terrible  
summer, there is one "flattering uncti-  
on" that the home-coming wanderer from the  
seaside and mountain may lay to his soul.  
He knows what has been going on in his  
absence as well as do those who have never  
lost the odor of the city restaurants, for the  
HERALD has been always with him, and a  
city man in the country studies that ample  
chronicle of news from all nations and all  
sides and corners of the earth with an intel-  
lectual appetite which he scarcely feels  
when he is not on his summer rambles.  
With us it has been an arduous and not  
unsuccessful campaign; but when the bot-  
tom fell out of the Post Office enterprise in  
the way of fast trains we felt as it was put by  
the small boy under the apple tree in a  
thunder storm—that "something must be  
done," and that we must do it. Our labors  
in this way have covered a field extending  
from Cape May, in the southern extremity  
of New Jersey, to Schroon Lake, in the  
Adirondacks, and from Fire Island Beach to  
Schooley's Mountain, where the sun sets  
for all reasonable people in this part of the  
world. Lake George, Saratoga, the Cats-  
kills, West Point, Sharon Springs, Ballston  
Spa, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt,  
Red Bank, Cape May, the Highlands, the  
Oranges, Schooley's Mountain, Budd's  
Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Morristown, Hack-  
etstown, Hempstead, Glen Cove, Rockaway,  
and, indeed, innumerable places more or  
less known as summer resorts are included  
within these limits, and in all the HERALD  
has been furnished constantly on the day of  
publication. In the greater number of  
these places the HERALD has been delivered  
before breakfast, and in not one later than  
dinner time. Our fast trains, pony expres-  
ses and diligent couriers have completely de-  
monstrated that the morning paper is one of  
the luxuries of city life that the public need  
no longer leave behind when it goes out of  
town. Our advertising columns now ex-  
hibit the revival of metropolitan life that  
comes with the autumn days. For some  
weeks past there has been great encourag-  
ement among city merchants over the sub-  
stantial indications they have had of the end  
of a siege of weary waiting for better times,  
and the rush of advertisements is one of the  
best general evidences to be had of the fact  
that the good times waited for for three  
years are coming at last.

## Political Riots.

The breaking up of a republican meeting  
in Baltimore by democrats will, of course,  
furnish an opportunity for a great display of  
indignation on the part of republican organs  
and will be a fair set-off against the demo-  
cratic denunciation of the recent break-  
ing up of a democratic meeting in Charleston  
by republicans. The outrage, however, was  
the work of some ten or twelve ruffians, who  
evidently went to the place of meeting for  
the purpose of creating a disturbance.  
The wonder is that a large assemblage  
did not have the courage to deal with  
the rowdies after their own fashion and  
deprive the opposition of a dozen votes.  
Taking the Baltimore row and the affair at  
Kingston, in our own State, into considera-  
tion, we believe the democrats are a little  
ahead of their opponents, and the next politi-  
cal outrage belongs to the republican side. If  
both parties would agree to have these  
muscular disputes out at the commence-  
ment of the campaign and get through with  
them—say a dozen on each side—we  
might then hope for peace and such a  
calm and intelligent discussion of the  
issues of the campaign as would enable the  
people to vote understandingly. Some of  
the Baltimore ruffians have been arrested,  
and it is said all are to be promptly pun-  
ished. The city authorities are democratic,  
and if they act firmly and unrelentingly in  
the prosecution of the offenders they will  
prove that the party has no sympathy with  
such rascally acts. Let us hope that the  
republican authorities of Charleston will be  
equally ready to punish the negro rioters  
who acted the part of fiends in that city a  
few days ago.

JERSEY JUSTICE is severe, but wholesome.  
The laws of that State reach even those who  
attended the recent fatal prize fight as spec-  
tators, making them accessories to a homi-  
cide and providing a punishment of twelve  
years in the State Prison. It might be well  
for us to take pattern by Jersey in some of  
our laws as well as in the manner of enforc-  
ing them.

THE ACCIDENT to the United States sloop-  
of-war Plymouth, as she was about to leave  
for Philadelphia yesterday, will, of course,  
be a subject of investigation. It scarcely  
seems to have been necessary for the Ply-  
mouth to run into a vessel at anchor, but  
she did, nevertheless, and her injuries will  
lay her up on the dock for three weeks.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Idaho has three newspapers.  
Ex-Secretary Luckey is in St. Louis.  
Italy is beginning early in California.  
Ann Kizza Young is on her way to Salt Lake City.  
Six Sioux Indians are being exhibited in England.  
Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, has arrived at  
Helena.

Country papers come to us illustrated with cuts of  
stoves.

It is not true that George William Curtis graduated  
from Vassar College.

"Clips"—Yes, it is true that Mural Halsead once  
wrote poems, but they are now pirated.

Hard times are indicated this year by the number of  
persons who are carrying in their own coal.

Mr. Beecher, who is going to build a big brick house  
on his Poughkeepsie farm, weighs 200 pounds.

Mr. Tilden was never married, and does not know  
what it is to empty wash water on Monday afternoons.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams and family while visit-  
ing the Centennial will sojourn at Bryn Mawr, near  
Longfellow.

Governors Rice and Bullock and John B. Gough will  
be present at Worcester's agricultural cattle show on  
the 21st and 22d.

Followers of Darwin think that Louisville women  
have big feet because they are needed to stamp the life  
out of raccoons.